BICHMOND ENQUIRER. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1852.

THE NOMINATIONS.

For President-FRANKLIN PIERCE of New Hampshire. For Vice President-WM. R. KING, of Alabama.

As we said yesterday the nomination of Gen. Franklin Pierce has met the decided approbation of every democrat in our city. We have yet to hear the first murmur of dissatisfaction. The balloting will show how manfully the delegation of Virginia stood by Gen. Pierce as their second choice, when fully impressed with the impossibility of obtaining the nomination of their first choice; and how Gen. Pierce eventually received the nomination of the Convention. The nomination is a thoroughly national one. The friends of Gen. Cass, prefer him to all others, as a second choice, and those of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas are equally satisfied. Gen. Pierce, it is honestly believed, will unite the Democractic party of the country more fully than any other

We agree with the Washington Union that the Democracy throughout the land will be roused and united by the joyful intelligence, that their National Convention has named Frankin Pierce of New Hampshire, for President, and William R. King of Alabama, for Vice President of the U. States. When we say that the nomination of General Pierce will be halled by the Democracy with one spontaneous acclamation of enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the land, we give but an inadequate interpretation of the im mense and resistless unanimity testified by the convention in the extraordinary vote which prestented him to the people as the representative of Democratic principles, and the chosen standard-bearer of the Democratic party. After most arduous and protracted session-after forty-eight bal lotings, in which the friends of distinguished leaders of the Democratic party in all sections of the Union had given noble proof of their fidelity to the men, whom circumstances had first commended to their respective preference over others whose eminent claims to the confidence of the country were yet never for a moment questioned-the assembled Democracy, as if with one consent, turned its eye to Gen. Pierce as the only man who could at this time unite in his support every Democratic element and interest of the whole Union. In such a result at this time the country will recognize, with full confidence of hope, a parallel to that memorable procedure in the Democratic Convention of 1844; which, by the nomination of the lamented Polk, gave to the Democracy a most victorious canvass, and to the people assuredly, one of the most powerful, energetic and splendid administrations, which have yet adorned our annals. The striking coincidence in the two cases is a most auspicious omen .-There can be no doubt that in the nomination of Gen. Pierce the convention have given to the democracy whom they represent, an absolute assurance of a glorious victory in the coming campaign. The democratic party of the North and the South, of the East and the West, will support him as one man. It is difficult to say which section of the party will most readily and cordially rally to elect him. A nomination having in it more of the elements of irresistible success can hardly be imagined. The son of a patriot of the revolution who bore arms at Bunker Hill, Gen. Pierce is preeminently a man of the people. Though experienced in civil life, and eminently qualified for its highest duties, so far from seeking office, he has repeatedly declined it when tendered to him, and resigned it when in his possession. He declined but recently the nomination to the office of governor of New Hampshire. After having served with distinction in the House of Representatives, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. He resigned his seat in that body, and retired to private life and the practice of his profession before the expiration of his senatoral term, but not before he had displayed an ability as a statesman, a comprehensiveness of patriotism, a soundness of democratic princiciple, and a mastery in parliamentary debate, which challen-

to himself, he received from the hand of President Polk his commission of brigadier general; and how fully he justified this high distinction was proudly acknowledged by his companiche-in-arms, and has become a part of the history of his country. Peace came, and again high civil office was tendered to General Pierce. President Polk offered him a position in his cabinet as Attorney General; but even this high station-the official head of his profession-could not tempt the "Young Hickory of the Granite Hills" from the private station of honor and usefulness which his modesty had chosen and his merit adorned. He now comes forth at the spontaneous and enthusiastic call of the assembled democracy of his country. He comes to conquer. So surely as he shall live-and he is still in the very prime of life, not having yet reached his fiftieth year-he will, as we confidently believe, be the next President of the United States! The broad national spirit in which that highest trust will be fulfilled when committed to his hands may be seen in the following noble sentiment, which, now that it has acquired a

ged for him a conspicuous position, even in that august ussernbly. When the war with Mexico came on, General Pierce was one of the first who answered ha a rolunteer to his coun-

try's call. Without solicitation on his part, and unexpectedly

From the Washington Union of 28th March, 1852. We observe the following noble sentiment, offered by Gen Franklin Pierce at a Democratic lestival in honor of the glo-rious result of the late election in New Hampshire. It is characteristic of that gallant gentleman, whose name is synonymous with sound principle and exalted patriotism:
"By General Frankin Pierce. The Compromise measures of 1850 and the New Hampshire Democracy—Upon the former the latter have fixed the seal of their emphatic anprobation. No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common

new and most auspicious significance, we republish, with

the brief comments which, but a few weeks since, first intro-

duced it to the attention of our readers :

bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood." W. R. King's high character, eminent ability, and distinguished public career, are well known to the country; and the station he now holds, placing him so conspicuously before the country, will assuredly rally to his support the entire

Democracy of every section of our country. The PLATFORM, as we have already said, could scarely be

Improved, and we reiterate what the Union so happily says, that if anything were needed to enhance the exultation of the democratic party of the country, or elevate the high hopes inspired by the nominations of its Convention, such additional encouragement and cheer may be found in the unanimity and enthusiasm which marked the adoption of the resolutions which are to form the creed of the democracy in its coming canvass. They will be found in another column. Most of them are familiar to democratic cars, as the mottoes which have been inscribed upon the old banner which has led the democratic party on to victory, and the country for- cock. ward in its march of prosperity, in former years; while the noble and truly national declarations upon the sectional is sues, and the Adjustment, which, in the judgment of the democracy, has now composed and settled them, will be welcomed by democrats of all sections as in harmony with the truest democratic spirit, and a most salutary and needful response to the momentous exigencies of the country and the time. Against the aggressions of fanaticism, and in defence of the Union and the constitutional rights of every State and section, and in maintenance of the laws enacted to protect them, the national democracy has solemnly pledged its faith and arrayed the whole force of its organization. It is a wall of adamant, against which the billows of sectional agitation, however awollen by all the stormy elements but too surely prossged in the partisan aspect of our opponents, will rage and roar in vain!

ENTHUSIASM FOR PIERCE. Annexed are the telegrapich despatches, that have come to hand since the nomination. The news is indeed cheering: CHARLESTON, June 6.—The nomination of Pierce has been received here. Despatches from a number of prominent Southern delegates speak of him as a firm friend of the South, and true to the Union and the Constitution. He will undoubtedly receive the vote of the Palmetto State.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 6 .- The nominations of Pierce and King are entirely acceptable to the Democracy of this section. Our delegates announce Pierce as the nomines of the South—"A Northern Man with Southern" and Union principles.

PETERSUES, VA., June 6.—Despatches have been received from most of our delegates declaring their satisfaction at the nominations, vouching for Pierce as a good man and true to the South. Both nominations have been favo-

rably received in this vicinity. WASHINGTON, JUNE 6 .- The Democracy here express faction at the nomination, Mr. Pierce being well known and much esteemed.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 6 .- A ratification meeting is announce

ed for to-morrow evening, at Independence Square, at which
Messrs. Soule of Louisiana, Dickinson of New York, Willard
of Indiana, Parker of Pennsylvania, Marshall of California,
Bright of Indiana, and Breckenridge of Kentucky, are expected to speak. ROME, N. Y., JUNE 5 .- The Democracy are out en masse

to ratify the nomination of Pierce. Speeches are being made, guns fired, &c., &c. CONCORD, N. H., JUNE 5 .- The news of Pierce's nomina tion has given great joy to his friends in this city. They are now firing salutes and ringing bells in his honor.

A mass meeting of the Democracy of Richmond, was called for last evening at the City Hall, to ratify the nomination of Gen. Pierce and W. R. King, as candidates of the Democratic Party. A large number of Democrats asembled at the hour appointed, but the hall not having been lighted up, owing to some misapprehension; the meeting adjourned to Thursday evening next, when, we doubt not, the nominations will be warmly responded to, as we know they are entirely satisfactory to the Democracy of Saturday, June 5, Monday, June 7,

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE. 1 A meeting of all the Democratic members of the Legislature, new in Richmond, was held in the Senate Chamber last evening. Several excellent speeches were made and the finest spirit pervaded the assembly. We annex a sketch

of the proceedings:

RATIFICATION MEETING

Held in the Senate Chamber, June 7th.

Pursuant to notice, a full meeting of the Democratic party of the General Assembly was held in the Senate Chamber, in the Capitol, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting was called to order by Major Taliaferro of Glovester, and was organized by the appointment of Lieutenant Governor Leake as Chairman, and Messes. White of Hanover and Tomlin of King William as Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Leake gelivered a brief but ap-On taking the Chair, Mr. Leake celivered a brief but propriate address, in which he gave an interesting sketch of the proceedings of the National Convention. He claimed or the Old Dominion the nomination of Mr. Pierce, and be-towed on Mr. Chastain White of Hanover county a handsome and deserved compliment as the author of that nomi-

nation.
On motion of Mr. Taliaferro, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, the Whigs even declining to op-pose them (as the President happily remarked.) Resolved, That the nominations made by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, of General Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire for President, and the honorable William R. ing of Alabama, for Vice President of the United States, has been received by us with the profoundest satisfaction. has been received by us with the profoundest satisfaction.
Resolved, That we commend them to the support of the
Democracy of Virginia; the one distinguished for the services he has rendered to his country in her councils and upon
her battle fields, the other litustrious as a statesman and diptomatist, and both true to the Constitution, to the Union, to
the rights of the States and to the principles of Democracy he rights of the States, and to the principles of Democracy. Resolved, That we recognize, in the unanimity of the Convention in the selection of the nominees, and in the boldness, fidelity and ability with which they have enunciated

the principles of the Democratic party, the sure prestige of Mr. White of Hanover, offered the following additionl resolution, which was unanimously adepted: Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use all honorable Resolved, That we pleage ourselves to use all honorable means in our power, to secure the election of said nomines, believing that the valued principles of republicanism and the presperity of the most cherished interests of our country, are intimately blended with their success.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wallace of Peersbutg, Mason of King George, and Campbell of Notto-

The remarks of Mr. Mason, relative to the expulsion of Robert Rantoul of Massachusetts from the Democratic Con-

ention, are as follows : Mr. Mason said that, before the meeting adjourned, he hought it proper to refer to an incident which occurred in he National Convention, which he felt sure would be received with pleasure by this meeting. The platform which was adopted, with so much unanimity by that body, is a sufficient guarantee that no place was intended to be left on it for abolitionists and free sollers; but to show beyond doubt, that the great Democratic party of the nation did not design to affiliate with such a set, nor desire to hold any communion with them, the famous Robert Rantoul was refused a seat in that Convention, and had to retire from all participation in its deliberations. He will doubtless find more congeniality in the Whig Convention which will assemble on the On motion of Mr. Stovall-Ordered, that the proceedings

of this meeting, be published in the Democratic papers of On motion of Mr. Downing the meeting adjourned.

The Legislature had not adjourned at the hour of putting our paper to press, but was expected to close its deliberations some time during last night. The adjourned session will be held in November next.

ELECTION OF JUDGES .- We are requested to state that under the act providing for the election of Judges by the voters, the meeting of oflicers in the case of an election for a Circuit, is on the eighth day, and in the case of an election for a Section, is on the fifteenth day next after that fixed

for the commencement of the election. The place of meeting is prescribed in the sixth section of said act, as follows: The place of meeting, when the elec-tion is for a circuit, shall be, if it be the first circuit, at the courthouse of the city of Norfolk; if the second circuit, at the courthouse of the city of Petersburg; if the third cir-cuit, at Charlotte courthouse; if the fourth circuit, at Frankin courthouse; if the fifth circuit, at Accomac courthouse; if the sixth circuit, at courthouse of the county of James City; if the seventh circuit, at courthouse of the city of Richmond; if the eighth circuit, at Essex courthouse; if the ninth circuit at Prince William courthouse; if the tenth circuit, at Louisa courthouse; if the eleventh circuit, at the courthouse in the town of Staunton; if the twelfth circuit, at Rockingham courthouse; If the thirteenth circuit, at the courthouse in the town of Winchester; if the fourteenth circuit, at Alleguany courthouse; if the fifteenth circuit, at Raleigh courthouse; if the sixteenth circuit, at Pulaski courthouse; if the seventeenth circuit, at Washington court-house; if the eighteenth circuit, at Putnam courthouse; if the ninteenth circuit at Gilmer courthouse; if the twentieth circuit, at the courthouse of Ohio county; and if the twentyfirst circuit, at Taylor courthouse. The place of meeting, when the election is for a Section, shall, if it be the first secties, be at Charlotte courthouse; if the second section, at the courthouse in the town of Fredericksburg; if the third section, at Rockingham courthouse; if the fourth section, at Giles courthouse; and if the fifth section, at Wood courthouse

Under the 7th section of the act, the office the same who would meet if the election were for a Senatorial or Congressional District, composed of the several counties, cities and towns constituting the circuit or section, as the case may be. On reference to the 3d section of chapter 9 of the Code, p. 77, it will be seen that the officers conducting the election at the Court Houses of the several counties They are to ascertain and decide the election in like manner

as it the election were for a Senatorial or Congressional District, and have the like compensation.

Under the 5th section of the act, so soon as the result of any election for a Judge is ascertained and declared by said officers, they are to make our returns of the election. These returns are to be made by the officers who conducted the May, 1352, for the office of Judge for the said circuit, (or sechity, 1552, for the was elected Judge of said circuit (or section) by the voters thereof. Given under our hands the —— day

One of said returns is to be immediately sent to the Governor, one delivered to each person elected, and one attached to the poll of the county or corporation at the court house

8	TATE ELECTI	ONS.	
JUDICIAL EL	ECTION-SIXTE	ENTH C	RCUIT.
	Hopkins, D.		
Tazewell,	43	1534	15
Smyth,	505	124	504
Washington,	963	53	993
Russell,	507	710	449
	600	400	400
Scott, Lce,	925	181	400
	3446	3002	2761

CHARLES CITY COUNTY.

Judge of Court of Appeals—R. C. L. Moncure 394.

Circuit Judge—J B Clopton 283, J. B. Christian 20, R. Mc-

Clerk of Circuit and County Courts-E T Christian (no Commonwealth's Attorney-T H Willcox, (no opposi-

Sheriff-Geo W Chancy 161.

Sherill—Geo W Chaney 101.

Surveyor—L. A Limb, (no opposition.)

Commissioner of Revenue—R W Graves.

District No 1—Magistrates: W A Pearman, B A Nance.

Henry Harrison, Hill Carter. Constable, Samuel Frazier.

District No. 1—Magistrates: Edward Waddill, G C Waddill, J W Bradley, J M Willeox. Constable, G W Colgen.

District No. 3—Magistrates: J S Stubblefield, R J Vai
Let J W Veider, Later T Hell. Constable T W Graves. den, L W Vaiden, John T Holt. Constable, T W Graves.
District No. 4-Magistrates: E B W Apperson, Z Nance, W S Harrison, R M Graves. Constable, T J More-

	ndicial Cir n. Christian 10 28	n. M'Candlish.	Mallory
		4	0
352	130		
	4.5	2	0
283	20	2	0
123	S	42	0
12	39	42	0
62	27	103	56
28	18	21	40
22	17	30	270
	402	66	10
17	292	3	0
22	355	122	1
2309	1206	437	383
	123 12 62 28 22 109 17 22 2309	123 8 12 30 62 27 28 18 22 17 100 402 17 292 22 355 2309 1206	123 8 42 12 30 42 62 27 103 28 18 21 22 17 30 109 402 66 17 282 3 22 355 122 2309 1206 437

The Sheriff and other officers conducting the elections in the second section, are required by law to meet at Fredericksburg on next Friday, (the fifteenth day after the election.) The following Monday being court day in many of the counties, it is important that all the sheriffs should meet early on Friday, so that the business may be dispatched in time for them to reach home by the next Monday To the Editors of the Enquirer.

POWHATAN C. H. JUNE 1, 1852. POWHATAN C. H., JUNE 1, 1852.

Gentlemen—Below I send you an account of the late election in our county. It was singularly exempt from the influence of party spirit. The Clerk, Sheriff and Constable, all Whigs, were elected without opposition, and received nearly every vote that was polled. But better officers cannot be found in the State. Mr. Gordon has acted as our Sheriff for the last twenty years, and, during the whole of that time, it is believed he never caused a particle of property to be sold, or lost a debt, by his negligener; hence he was supported, with great codiality, by the debtor class of our population, v whom, indeed, he was mainly brought out. Judge Ropertson being well acquainted in this county, beat both his

competitors by a large majority: Court of Appeals—John Robertson 279; Daniel 96; Whit-Circuit Judge-Nash 407; Mende 6. Commonwealth's Attorney - Hopkins 288; Finney 122. Commissioner of Revenue - Graves 188; Base 146.

The Clerk, Sheriff and County Surveyor had no opposition, and got nearly every vote polled. The following are the Magistrates elected:

For Court House—Chas Selden, Jno B Harvie, Wm R. Moseley, J J Haskins.

Sublett's Tavern—Wm Wren, Ed C Mosby, Jno C Porter, R J Gilliam.

R J Gilliam.

Macon—John Spears, Wm E Royall, James Gordon, P D Clark's Mill-Ed F Baugh, T Michaux, Jas M Finch, Jesse A Abrams.

GEN. PIERCE AND THE NOMINATION. BOSTON, JUNE 5.—Gen. Franklin Pietce is at the Tremont House in this city, and will leave for Concord on Monday. He is greatly surprised at the result.

GREAT FIRE IN MONTREAL. city last night. The loss is estimated at one million dollars.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER,

At J. W. Randolph's Bookstore, No. 121, Main Street.

7 o'clock. 12 o'clock. 5 o'clock.

rday, June 5, 62 68 70

lay, June 7, 66

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1852. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The delegates assembled pursuant to adjournment, and ne convention was called to order at 20 minutes after 4 A resolution was offered by Col Chas G Green of Mass. to the following effect: That the committee appointed to re-port a National Democratic Committee also report the place for holding the next National Convention, and the mode of

constituting the same.
The house refused to entertain the motion, and the call of

the roll proceeded for the 27th ballot, with the following re-TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT

TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.
For Cass—Massacuhsetts 1, New York 11, Maryland 1,
Ohio 13, Michigan 6. Total 32.
For Buchanan—Maine 3, New Hampshire 2, Connecticut
3, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 27, Maryland 1, Virginia 15,
N Carolina 8, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississlppi 7, Tennessep 5, California 1, Tetal 92 Readonna 1. Total 98.

For Douglas - Maine 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 7, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 3, N York 1, Maryland 1 North

Carolina 2, Louisiana 6, Ohio 6, Tennessee 7, Illinois 11, Missouri 9, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 5, Cali-Total S5.

ornia 3. Total 85.
For Marcy-Massachusetts 3, New York 23. Total 26.
For Butler-New Hampshire, 3; Delaware, 3; Maryland,
Ohio, 1; Kentucky, 12. Total, 24. For Houston-Mussachusetts, 2; Ohio, 3; Texas, 4. To-

For Lane-Indiana, 13. For Dickinson-Florida, 1. Before the ballot was announced, there being some delay n consequence of the absence of Virginia, Col. Green's reolution introduced before the call of the roll was re-offered

nd adopted. Virginia delegation had retired to consult. Leake of that State, moved that the rules be suspended, in order that the report of the committee on the democratic creed or platform might be read. Mr. Brown of Tennessec, said it would not be ready until

o-morrow morning.

Mr. Leake stated, in justice to himself, that the gentleman announced this morning that the committee was ready to report. [Several voices: "No such thing."] He appealed to the gentleman if he did not say so. He understood now that the report was not ready. He knew not what changes have been made; but last night they agreed to a platform, and he would die by it. The Virginia delegation returned and cast their vote for Buchanan, as heretofore. This occasioned much merri-

The vote was announced as follows:

TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT For Cass—Massachusetts 1, New York 11, Maryland 1, Ohio 9, Michigan 6. Total 28. Ohio 9, Michigan 6. 1013 25.

For Buchanan—Maine 2, New Hamshire 2, Connecticut
3, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 27, Maryland 1, Virginia 15,
North Carolina 7, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Ten-

North Carolina 7, Georgia 10, Arkansas, nessee 5, California 1, Total 96.

For Douglas—alaine 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 7, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 3, New York 1, Maryland 1, North Carolina 3, Ohio S, Tennessee 7, Illinois 11, Missouri 9, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 5, California 3, Total 33. For Marcy-Massachusetts 3, New York 23. Total 26.

For Butler—Maine 1, New Hampshire 3, Delaware 3, Ma-land 5, Ohio 1, Kentucky 12. Total 25. For Houston—Massachusetts 2, Ohio 5, Texas 4. To-

For Lane-Indiana 13. For Dickinson-Florida 1. North Carolina retired for consultation. Nothing occurred meantime beyond the breaking of a few window lights.— The interest of the public seemed to be on the increase,

judging by the going away of the thousands of sovereigns who were unable to obtain entrance into the densely crowded galleries. The Virginia delegation again retired for consultation, but

did not desert Buchanan.
The twenty-ninth ballot was then entered upon. When the name of Louislana was reached in this next vote, Mr. Ryan made known that the delegates at the State Convention held in Louisiana, were instructed to vote for Cass. They had occordingly voted twenty-one times for that gentleman. They had also voted seven times for Doug-

las: and the delegation have again taken the question whether the vote shall remain for Douglas or be returned to Cass. But the twenty votes of the delegates are equally divided, and therefore nobody is authorised to east the vote for Douglas or anybody else.

Mr. Soule was permitted to make an explanation about

this family matter, giving a statement of what took place in the Louisiana Convention, and saying that the vote among the delegates being equally divided, the question as to wheththe delegrates being equally divided, the question as to whether they should vote for Douglas or Buchanan was lost. He concluded by remarking: "You cannot drive the Douglas men from their position when the prospect of their candidate who was so bright." [This was applauded.]

Mr. Wilder of Louisana, replied. He said, among other things, that Cass received 101 votes in the State Convention, and Douglas but seventy or seventy-two; and Cass was deleged their very impact of their very larger of their very larger

clared their unanimous choice. The result of the twenty ninth trial was announced, the vote of Louisiana being cast for Douglas as follows: TWENTY-NINTH BALLOT.
For Cass-Massachuseuts 1, New York 11, Maryland 1,
Ohio S, Michigan 6, Total 27.
For Buchanan-Maine 2, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey

7, Pennsylvania 27, Maryland 1, Virginia 15, North Carolina 7, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Tennessee 5, California 1. Total, 91. California I. Total, 91.

For Dougliss—Alaine 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 7, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, New York 1, Maryland 1, North Carolina 3, Louisiana 6, Ohio 8, Tennessee 7, Illinois 11, Missouri 9, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 5;

For Marcy-Massachusetts 3, New York 23. Total 26. For Butler-Maine 1, New Hampshire 3, Delaware 3, Maryland 5, Ohio 1, Kentucky 12. Total 25. For Houston-Massachusetta 2, Ohio 6, Texas 4. Total,

For Dickinson-Florida I The Convention proceeded to the thirtieth ballot, as fol-

THISTIZTH EALLOT. For Cass—Massachusetts 1, New York 11, Maryland 8, Ohio 7, Michigan 6. Total, 33.
For Euchanan—Maine 2, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey Pannsylvania 27, Virginia 15, North Carolina 6, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Tennessee 5, California 1. To-

For Douglas-Maine 5, Vermont 5, Masschusetts 7, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, New York 1, North Carolina 4, Louisiana 6, Ohio 9, Tennessee 7, Illinois 11, Missouri 9, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 5, California 3 .-

Total, 92.
For Marcy—Massachusetts 3, New York 23. Total, 26.
For Butler—Maine 1, New Hampshire 3, Delaware 3,
Ohio 1, Kentucky 12. Total, 20.
For Heuston--Massachusetts 2, Ohio 6, Texas 4. Total For Lane-Indiana 13.

For Dickinson-Florida 1.

Maryland, as shown above, had returned to Cass, and this delighted the galleries especially, as was apparent from the unbounded applause in those parts of the Hall. The thirty-first trial was now had, and Indiana voted for Cass. The applance was tremendous in the galleries and on

Tennossee also cast eleven votes for Cass; and this added to the delight of the friends of that gentleman. The C vote went up from 33 to 64, the ballot being as follows: THIRTY-FIRST BALLOT.

THETY-FIRST EALLOT.

For Cass—Massachusetts, 1; New York, 11; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 5; Ohio, 12; Tennessee, 11; Indiana, 13; Michigan, 6. Total 65.

For Buchanan—Maine, 2; Now Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 27; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 6; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; California, 1. Total, 83.

For Douglas—Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 7; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; New York, 1; North Carolina, 4; Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 6; Ohio, 7; Illinois, 11; Missouri, 9; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Iowa, 4; Wisconsin, 5; California, 3; Tennessee, 1. Total, 92.

For Marcy—Massachusetts, 3; New York, 23. Total 26.

For Butler—New Hampshire, 3; Massachusetts, 2; Ohio, 1; Kentucky, 12. Total, 18.

Kentucky, 12. Total, 18. For Houston-Maine, 1; Ohio, 3; Texas, 4. Total, 8. For Dickinson-Florida, 1. Mr. Barbour said it must be obvious to every member of

the convention that their proceedings had reached a point when consultation among the several delegations became necessary. In order to afford time for such consultation, he moved that the convention adjourn until to-morrow This was loudly voted down.

The thirty-second vote was proceeded with, and as State delegations who had gone off from Cass returned their first choice, there was terific applause all over the hall. The Kontucky delegation retired to consult, and when they returned they voted for Cass. [Tremendous cheering.] The result was announced, (Cass 98, bringing down ap-

For Cass—Maine I, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 5, Connecticut 3, New York 1I, New Jorsey 7, Delaware 3, Maryland S, Ohio 14, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 10, Indiana Michigan 6. Total 98.
 For Buchanan-Maine 2, Pennsylvania 27, Virginia 15,

North Carolina 10, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, California 1 .-Total 74.
For Douglas-Maine 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 3, New York 1, Mississippi Louisiana 6, Ohio 6, Tennessee 2, Illinois 11, Missouri Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 5, California 3.

For Marcy-Massachusetts 3, New York 23. Total 26. For Butler-Ohio 1. For Houston-Massachusetts 2, Ohlo 2, Texas 4 To-

For Dickinson-Florida 1. Another ineffectual motion was made to adjourn. Ohio having given 18 votes for Cass, and Missouri having come back to her first choice, there were loud hurras, stamp-ing of feet, and clapping of hands. Massachusetts' nine for Cass renewed the applause. The other changes for Cass

were followed by similar expressions of joy.

Mr. Nabers, amid the noise which prevailed, asked leave to make a statement. (Cries of "No!" "No!") He would simply say that a large majority of the people of Mississippi are in favor of Gen. Cass. (The confusion, if possible, increased) He wanted the American Democracy to know this. (Long continued applause.)

Mr. E. Barksdale of that State, asked the privilege of making a statement. The cries of "order" were designing while the gentleman essayed to speak, and the President, in vain, end-avored to enforce comparative quiet. Delegates everywhere were on their feet, and were loudly commanded to "sit down." This order, however, was not immediately complied with, and various voices were heard crying out, "Down, gentlemen;" "There's too much noise and confusion," "ha! ha!" "We'll never get along in this way;" "Order order." The President meaning hearth way!" The President, meantime, knocked lustily with his gavil. There was an occasional outbreak of aughter to vary the performances.

Amid this indescribable scene, everybody excited, the gal-

eries included, a motion was made that the convention adourn; but it was not carried.

Mr. Barksdale finally made himself heard, to the detrijourn; but it was not carried.

Mr. Barksdale finally made himself heard, to the detriment of his lungs, and replied to Mr. Neighbors by saying that he had a letter from the President of the Convention, which appointed Mr. Neighbors a delegate, in which it was said that Cass is not the choice of fifty democrats in Mississips, and that if nominated he would lose the electoral year.

When the vote of Georgia was announced by Mr. Morton, Mr. Jackson, in behalf of the democracy of Georgia, prospectively as a convention of the choice of fifty democrats in Mississips, and that if nominated he would lose the electoral year. said that Cass is not the choice of fifty democrats in Mississippund that if nominated he would lose the electoral vote of the State.

The Virginia delegation, who had retired for tion preparatory to the thirty-third vote, returned. It was supposed by not a few that perhaps they would vote for Case; but there was a disappointment in this particular.—
They still adhered to Buchanan. The dense masses were Democratic National Committee, appointed by the several

Indiana 13, Missouri 9, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, California 2. hotal 123. For Buchanan-Maine I, Pennsylvania 27, Virginia 15.

orth Carolina 6, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Tennessee 3, Call For Douglas-Maine 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1 Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 3, New York 1, North Caroli-Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 3, New York 1, Arkansas Mississippi 7, Ohio 3, Tennessre 2, Himois 11, Arkansas I, Florida 2, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 5, California 1, Total 60. For Marcy—Massachusetts 1, Ohio 1, Texas 4. Total 6.

For Butler-Onio I. For Dickinson-Florida 1. Wearied and broken down, the Convention, at nearly

o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9. FIFTH DAY-SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852.

The Convention was called to order at 20 minutes past Prayer by the Rev. J. C. White of Baltimore. On motion, the reading of the journal was dispensed with. The convention then proceeded to the thirty-fourth ballot,

with the following result: THIRTY-FOURTH BALLOT. Cass—Maine 2, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 10, Connecticut 3, New York 12, New Jersey 7, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Louisiana 6, Ohio 18, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 9, Indiana 13, Missouri 9, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 3,

California 2-130.
Douglas-Maine 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 3, New York 1, Mississippi 7, Ohio 3, Tennessee 2, Illinois 11, 52

onsin 2, California 1-53. Buchanan-Maine I, Pennsylvania 27, Georgia 10, Ala ama 9, Tennessee 1, California 1-49.

Marcy-Massachusetts 2, New York 22, North Carollad

Dickinson-Virginia 15, Florida 1-16. Houston-Ohio 1, Texas 4-5.

Butler-Ohio 1. When the name of Maryland was called. Mr. Jarvis Spencer of Maryland, arose and said: Before announcing the vote of Maryland this morning, she desires to be heard though me for a few minutes.

Cries of "No, no, no," "Hear, hear," Leave being granted, Mr. Spencer resumed. It is the desire of Maryland, as m sure it is the feeling of the country and of this conven tion, that every gentleman should come here to-day anxious to bring the deliberations of this convention to a final re-The eyes of this nation are anxiously upon us. public pulse is feverish. We were told yesterday that the chairman of the Committee on the Platform [Mr. Brown of realman of the Court of the platform, and we want a leader to stand upon that platform and unfurl our banner inscribed with our principles. [Applause.] Where is the democrate' principles of compromise! If gentlemen are to hold with tenacity to their candidate, when shall we ever

Cries of "Vote, vote," "Give your vote." Mr. Spencer. We have but a word more to say. We have a spirit of compromise in the votes we gave on yesterday and if others will but show the same spirit, I am sure that in twenty-five minutes the nomination can be made. will now proceed to give our vote, with the confident hope and expectation that it will be agreeable to the convention

and the country. Maryland casts her eight votes for Lewis Cass of Michigan. [Loud applause.] During the latter part of the gentleman's remarks, he was continually interrupted by cries of "Vote, vote," "Give your vote," &c., and it was with difficulty that he was heard

at the distance of a few feet.

When the name of Virginia was called,
Judge Barbour announced as her vote fifteen for Daniel
S. Dickinson of New York. [Applause]
Governor Dickinson then requested permission of the convention to address them a few moments.

Cries of "Yes, yes," "Go on, go on." Leave being granted, Governor Dickinson proceeded to say : I came not here t peak; but I should be much more or much less than hu man if I could sit here under these circumstances and be si lent, or if I could arise and address this Convention upon this occasion without very deep emotion. I came not here for myself—I came as the servant of others, clothed with the high responsibility which it is my highest ambition to discharge. [Appliuse.] I came here not with instructions but yet with a spontaneous feeling of expectation, stronge and deeper than any instructions, that I would your for an use all honorable exertions to procure the nomination for Pre

ident of the United States of Lewis Cass of Michigan. [Loud and long applause from all portions of the hall and galleries. Bouquets were also thrown towards the honorable gentleman from all portions of the hall and galleries, and it was some moments before order could be restored so as to allow him to proceed.] Governor Dickinson resumed: My life has been a life o trial and vicissitudes. I have been clothed with the high-est honors that the sovereignty of my State could confer upon me. I have also seen the time when I was co-vered over with scoffs and revilings. But amid all the varying scenes of my life, I have never found myself in a position so trying as this in which I am now placed. But shall I hesitate?—shall I waver in the discharge of my duty? No, never. I will be sincere, and say that in my opinion never has mortal man had such honors proffered him as I have had. From the time I took my seat in this

convention, even against my own express request, then who never knew me except by repatition—men who never saw me except in this body—men coming from a far-oil, distant State—have est in their mite like the widow into the treasure. ry have given their single vote for me. I feel proud of it shall cherish it to my latest breath as a bright rosebud in walry, the land of generosity, the land of high and noble impulses—a land that of all others would be willing to rescue me from any step that would stain my memory and my reputation in the least degree. And I know that Virginia would not ask me to take the nomination under such circumstances. As a compliment of the highest character, I shall cherish it while memory performs its functions. As a compliment unsought, unrequested, and against my own wishes, she has brought it to me, and as such it is of the more value. May I not, then, ask that while they see that I cannot consent to receive this nomination without incurring the imputation of unfaithfulness to the wishes and expectations of my own constituents, to the trust they have conferred upon me, without doing violence to my own sense of propriety—(updause)—without turning my back upon my old and honered friend, who expects me to stand forth here for him, as I do stand who expects me to stand forth here for him, as I do stand forth; while, I say, they cannot expect me to accept the honor they have proffered to me-while I tell them also that nothing could have been tendered me, even the highest theorem of the government, if they held the electoral viceons of the government, if they held the electoral viceons of the government, if they held the electoral viceons of the government, if they held the electoral viceons of 2- P. erce—Mai ginia 15-29.

P. erce—Mai ginia 15-29.

Buchanan—
Honston—O Bather—Ohi here, that I shall go home a prouder if not a better man. I have met them here, and have received from them the as-I have met them here, and have received from them the as-surance of an abiding faith that "though truth be crushed to earth, it will rise again." May I not, then, invoke my Southern friends, when they see that I cannot accept when they early cannot ask me to accept—to stay my hands while I perform my duty? May I not invoke the Old Dominion, by the history of the past, by the fuition of the present, and by the great and abundant promises of the the present, and by the great and abundant promises of the future, to come up and stay my hands, and go with me for the nomination of Lewis Cass of Michigan? [Applause, and some cries of "No."] They have said that he is unacceptable to them. Can we find a single individual who would be acceptable to us all? Go over the whole United States,

cannot be passed ? Every one can say something in regard to some of the candidates that will show him to be unacceptable to some of them; and to all I would say-" Go, wiser thou, and in thy scale of sense Weigh thy opinion against Providence; Call imperfection what thou fanciest such. Say here he gives too little, there too much

from the eminent and accomplished statesman of Pennsylva

nia to the Hero of San Jacinto-20 over the whole list of candidates, and where shall we find one upon whom criticism

I have but little more to say, and I hope I may be allowed o say that. (Applianse, and cries of "go on, go on.") May the a long time before we shall all come here in favor of one nan; we have a great many stars in our galaxy of great men, and we shall always be divided. But let us compro-mise, as we cannot all unite upon one man.

I tender my most stacere thanks to the convention, my

hoicest heart-offering to the Old Dominion, and to my southern friends from one end of the South to the other, and to every State in the Union, for the good temper that has prevailed here during the session of this convention. beg them not to ask me to depart from the course of my duty, but rather to help me perform my duty under the cir-cumstances. My spirit is willing and my flesh is not weak. I will not swerve from my course; for the hightest temp-tations that can be offered to man will not tempt me to do

Forgive me for detaining you, out of consideration of position in which I am placed. (Applause and cheers.) the position in which I am placed. (Applause and cheers.)
Mr. Shelton F. Leake of Virginia, (by general consent.)
said: In reply to the remarks of Mr. Dickinson, I desire
to make a single remark. Mr. Macon of North Carolina declared fifty years ago, that the Presidency was neither to be sought nor declined. The very fact that the distinguished gentleman from New York declines is the highest argument

want to urge it upon him; he has not urged it upon us. The vote having been announced as above. G.v. Brown of Tennessee, inquired if the convention desired a report from the committeee on resolutions?

"No. no." and "order." The convention then proceeded to the thirty-fifth ballot, which resulted as follows:

which resulted as follows:

THESTY-FIFTH BALSOT.

Cass—Maine 2, New Humpshire 5, Massachusetts 7, Rhode Island 4. Connecticut 3, New York 12 New Jersey 7, Delaware 3, Maryland S. Louisiana 6, Ohio 13. Kentucky 12, Tennescee 9, Indiana 13. Missouri 9, Michigan 6, Iowa Wisconsin 3, California 2-131. 2, Michael Alahe S, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1, Connecticut 3, New York 1, Georgia 10, Ohio 3, Tennessee 2, Illinois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 2, California 1-52.

formia 1-52.

Marcy-Massachusetts 5, New York 22, North Carolina
10, Misaissippi 7-44.

Buchanan-Maine 1, Pennsylvenia 27, Alabama 9, Tenpierce-Virginia 1-39.
Pierce-Virginia 15.
Houston-Onlo 1, Texas 4-5.

Butler-Ohlo 1. Dickinson-Florida 1.

When the name of Mississippi was called,
Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, said: We have had an
anxious desire to harmonize the whole democracy of the
country upon one man, and to make him the Chief Maris trate of the Union. Our whole course has been dictated by one enject—to obtain an acceptable man who will bear our standard in triumph. We have voted for James Buchanan, but our Northern friends have not come to us. When we vote we do not expect to give a barren vote; we expect to 6, New York 24, New Jersey 7, Maryland 1, North Carolibear the man for whom we vote into the White House in Washington. We now again make another peace-offering.

tested against this vote as not expressing the sense of the people who sent the delegation here. Mr. Morton of Georgia stated that it was the expressed opinion of a large portion of the Union democracy of that

ning it McNair; Teanessec, Wm M Churchwell; Indiana, Jas W Borden; Hinois, Jao W Merritt; Missouri, Satal A Hill; Arkansas, N B Burrow; Michigan, Jao S Barry; Flarida, Gad Humphreys; Texas, Jno W Scott; Iowa, Geo Gilespic; Wisconsin, Jno Delany; California, Henry Lyon. The convention then proceeded to the thirty-sixth ballot, which resulted as follows:

THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT. Cass—Massachusetts 6, Rhodo Island 4, Connecticut 3, New York 12, New Jersey 7, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Louisiana 6, Ohio 18, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 8, Indiana 13, Missouri 9, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 3, Cuifornia 2—122.

Marcy—Massachusetts 6, Connecticut 3, New York, 22, North Carolina 10, Alabama 9, Mississina 7, Tennessee 1— North Carolina 10. Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Tennessee 1-

Douglas-Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1, New York

Georgia 10, Ohio 3, Tennessee 1, Ililnois 11, A Florida 2, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 2, California 1-43. Pierce-Maine S, New Hampshire 5, Virginia 15, Tennessec 2-30.

Buchanan-Pennsylvania 27, California 1-29. Houston-Ohio 1, Texas 4-5. Butter-Onto L.

Dickinson-Florida 1. When the name of Alabama was called, Their chairman stated, that in consequence of the vote of Mississippl, he had been instructed to give the nine electoral rotes of Alabama also for William L. Marcy.

The Convention then proceeded to the thirty-seventh bal-lot, which resulted as follows: Cass—Massachusetts 5, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 3, New York 10, New Jersey 7, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Louisiana 5, Ohio 18, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 9, Indiana 13, California 2 Missouri 3, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 3, California 2-

Marcy-Massachusetts 6, Connecticut 3, New York 24, North Carolina 10, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7 Tennessee 1-70.

Douglas-Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1, New York 1 Ohio 3, Tennessee 2, Illinois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 2 California 1-34. Pierce-Maine S, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 1, Virginia 15-29. Buchanan-Pennsylvania 27, California 1-23.

Houston-Ohio I. Texas 4-5. Sutler-Ohio-1. Dickinson-Florida-1. The convention then proceeded to the thirty-eighth bailot,

which resulted as follows : THIRTY EIGHTH BALLOT Cass-Mussachusetts 1, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 1, New York 10, Delaware 3; Maryland 8, Louisiana 6, Ohio 18, Kentneky 12, Tennessee 9, Indiana 13, Missouri 9, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 3, Caiifornia 2-107.
Marcy-Massachusetts 10, Connecticut 5, New York 24, New Jersey 7, North Carolina 10, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Tennessee 2-S4.
Douglas-Vermont 5; Massachusetts 1, New York 1, Ohio 3, Tennessee 1, Illinois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 2,

Tennesses 1, Illinois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 2, Visconsin 2, California 1-33.
Pierce-Maine S, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 1 Figinia 15-29.

Buchanan-Pennsylvania 27, California 1,-28.

Houston-Ohio 1, Texas 4-5. Butler-Ohio 1. Dickinson-Florida 1.

The convention then proceeded to the thirty-ninth ballot, which resulted as follows: THISTY-NINTH BALLOT.
C485-Rhode Island 4, New York 10, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Louisiana 6, Ohio 18, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 9, In-

...... 13, Missouri 9, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 3, Caliornia 3-106. Marcy-Massachusetts 11, Connecticut 6, New York 24, Marcy—Mussichusetts 11, Connecticut 6, New York 24, New Jersey 7, North Carolina 10, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Tennessee 1-85.
Mississippi 7, Tennessee 1-85.
J. Tennessee 2, Himois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 2, Wisconsia 2-33.
Wisconsia 2-33.

Pierce-Maine S, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 1, Vir-Buchanan-Pennsylvania 27, California 1-28. Houston-Ohio 1, Texas 4-5. Butler-Ohio I. Dickinson-Florida I.

Marcy-Massachusetts 11, Connecticut 6, New York 24, Marcy - Massachuseus 11, October 10, Alabama 9, New Jersey 7, North Carolina 10, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Tennessee 1-85.

Douglas - Vermont 5, Massachuseuts 1, New York 1, Ohio Pennessee 2. Illinois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, lowa 2,

/irginia 15-29. Buchanan-Pennsylvania 27.

Houston-Ohio I, Texas 4-5. Butler-Ohio I. Dickinson-Florida I.

The convention then proceeded to the forty-first ballot, which resulted as follows: Cass-Rhode Island 4, New York 10, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Louisland 6, Ohio 13, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 9, Indiana 13, Missourt 9, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 3,

3. Tennessee 2. Illinois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 2-33. Pierce-Maine S, New Hampshire 5, Massachusotts

Virginia 15–29. Buchanan – Pennsylvania 27. Houston-Ohio I, Texas 4-5. Butler-Ohio I. Dickinson-Florida 1. The convention then proceed to the forty-second ballot, which resulted as follows:

FORTY-SECOND BALLOT

Cass—Rhode Island 2, New York 10, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Louisiana 6, Ohio 18, Kentucky 12, Tennessea 5, Indiana 13, Missouri 9, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 3, Caliornia 4-101. Marey - Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut New York 24, New Jersey 7, North Carolina 10, Georgia 0, Alabania 9, Mississippi 7, Tennessec 5-91.

Douglas-Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1, New York 1, Ohio Tennessee 2 Illinois II, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 2,

Ni-consin 2-23. Pierce-Maine S, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 1, Vir-Buchanan - Pennsylvania 27. Houston-Onio I, Texas 4-5. Barler-Ohio I.

Dickinson-Florida 1. While this vote was pending, the New York delegation, by ermission, retired for consultation. The convention then proceeded to the forty-third bollot, which resulted as follows. FORTY-THIRD BALLOT. Cass-Rhode Island 2, New York 10, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Louisiana 6, Ohio 18, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 5, In-

tiana 13. Missouri 9, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 3, Cal-Marcy-Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2 Co New York 24, New Jersey 7, North Carolina 10, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Tennessee 5 -- 91, 12 august - Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1, New York 1, Ohio

Tempessee 2, Illinois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 2, Visconsin 2--33 Pierce-Maine 8, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 1, /irginia15 -- 29. Buchanan -- Pennsylvania 27. Houston -- Ohio 1, Texas 4-- 5.

Dickinson-Florida 1. The convention then proceeded to the forty-fourth ballot, which resulted as follows.

FORTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Cass—Rhode Island 2, New York 10, Delaware 2, Maryland 8, Louisiana 6, Ohio 18, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 5, Indiana 13, Missouri 9, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 3, Cali-Marcy-Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 6,

Douglas-Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1, New York 1. Ohio 3, Tennessee 2, Illinois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa Wisconsin 2-33.

Pierce-Maine 8, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 1.

Buchanan-Pennsylvania 27. Houston-Ohio I, Texas 4-5. Butler - Ohio 1. Dickinson-Florida 1. The Convention then proceeded to the forty-fifth ballot, which resulted as follows:

Virginia 15-29.

Marcy---Massachusets 11, Rhodo Island 2, Connecticut 6, New York 24, New Jersey 7, North Carolina 10, Georgia 10 Alabama 9, Mississippl 7, Tennessee 11...97.

Cass---Rhode Island 2, New York 10, Delaware 3, Maryland S. Louisiana 6, Ohio 18, Kentucky 12, Indiana 13, Misgentleman from New Fork declines is the nighest argument in his favor. He has not intrigued for the Presidency. We soul 9. Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 3, California 4--96. Want to urge it upon him; he has not urged it upon us.

Douglas---Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1, New York 1, Ohio, ennessee 1. Illinois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 2,

Wisconsin 2 -- 32 Pierce--- Maine 8, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 1, Vir-Buchanan---Pennsylvania 27. Houston ... Ohio 1, Texas 4 ... 5. Butler --- Ohio 1. Dickinson--- Florida 1.

The convention then proceeded to take the forty-sixth ballot, which resulted as follows: FORTY SIXTH BALLOT. Marcy---Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 6, New York 25, New Jersey 7, Delaware 1; North Carohna 10. Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Tennessee 10-

Cass---Rhode Island 2, New York 9. Delaware 3, Maryland 3, Louisiana 6, Ohio 18, Indiana 13, Missouri 9, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 3, California 4-78.
Pierce---Maine 8, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 1, Maryland 3, Virginia 15, Kentucky 12--41.

Douglas---Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1, New York 1, Ohio 3, Tennessee 1, Illinois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 2,

Buchanan --- Pennsylvania 27, Maryland 1-23. Houston-Ohio 1, Texas 4-5. Batler-Ohio 1. Duckinson...Florida 1

King -- Tennessee 1. na 10, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Tennessee 11-

Cass-Rhode Island 2, New York 10, Delaware 3, Mary-

Maryland 5, Virginia 15, Kentucky 12-49.

Douglas-Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1, New York 1, Ohio 4, Tennessec 1, Illinois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Iowa 2 Wisconsin 2--33. Buchanan--Pennsylvania 27, Maryland 1--28. Houston-Ohio 1, Texas 4-5.

Maryland S, Louisiana 6, Ohio 15, Kentucky 12, Tennessee | North Carolina, Warren Winslow; Georgia, Saml T Bay | that evening, saying that he did so because it was evident New York claimed a vote, by States, on the adjourn.

The question was then taken by States on the adjourn ment; but before the roll was concluded, the affirmative gave up the question, and the adjournment was negatived. ballot, which resulted as follows: FORTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

The convention then proceeded to take the forty-eighth Marcy-Massachusetts 6, Connecticut 6, New York 2; New Jersey 7, Maryland 1, North Carolina 10, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Tennessee 9-59. Casa-New York 10, Delaware 3, Maryland 1, Louislana Obio 15, Indiana 13, Missouri 9, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wi

Pierce-Maine S, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts

Rhode Island 4, Maryland 5, Virginia 15, Kentucky 12-55 Douglas-Vermont 5, Massachusetts 1, New York 1, Ohio 4, Tennessee 1, Illinois 11, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, lowa 2

Buchanan-Pennsylvania 27, Maryland 1-28 Houston-Ohio 2 Tennessee 1. Texas 4--6.

Butler -- Ohio 1. Dickinson-Florida I. Ingersoll-Tennessee 1. The convention then proceeded to take the ferty-pleia ballot, which resulted as follows:

PIGTY NINTH BALLOT.

Pierce—Maine S, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Marsa. Pierce—Maine S, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massa-chusetts 13, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, New York 3; New Jersey 7, Peansylvania 27, Delaware 3, Maryland ; Virginia 15, North Carolina 10, Georgia Re Alabama 9, Min-sissippi 7, Louislana 6, Ohio 17, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 12, Lealing 12, Hillands 11, Minguard 9, Askansan 4, Minsissippi 7, Louisiana 6, Onto 17, Renausa 4, Michigan 6 Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Missouri 9, Arkansus 4, Michigan 6 Florida 3, Texas 4, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 5, California 4

Cass-Ohio 2. Douglas-Ohio 2. Butler--Ohio 1. Houston-Ohio 1.

Several of the above States at first voted nearly on the previous ballot, but afterwards asked free to change-giving the tadherence of these States for General Franklin Pierce. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed, so that it was with extreme difficulty that member could make themselves heard; and when the result was an For FRANKLIN PIERCE of New Hampshire, 253 vote Scattering it burst forth in hurrals and other demonstrations of jo which could no longer be restrained—proving that the ab-minee was, as Mr. Dickinson so happily said, "the second

choice of every State, and therefore the first choice of all or

It was now two o'clock, and the convention adjourned It was now two o'clock, and the convention adjourned to meet at four o'clock.

Evening Session.—The convention proceeded to bally for Vice President. At the first ballot Wm. R. King of Albama received more than one hundred votes, and no other person put in nomination received more than thirty, the remaining votes being divided between Gen. Butter, Hon. 8 W. Downs, Gen. Rusk, Mr. Strange of North Carolina, Gen. Pillow, Mr. Atchison, Mr. Weller, Mr. Cobb of Georgia, and Col. Jefferson Davis.

The names of several of these having been withdrawn, at the next ballot Wm. R. King received 277 votes, and was therefore elected the nominee of the democratic party for Vice President at the ensuing election.

On motion, the nominations for President and Vice President were unanimously concurred in by the convention.

dent were unanimously concurred in by the convention.

The platform was taken up and adopted, and with hard a dissenting voice, and without debate,

The following is the platform agreed upon, as nearly as it could be reported under the circumstances—the reporter having been disappointed in obtaining a printed copy in season for this day's paper-and is believed to be strictly rerbaim Resolved, That the American democracy place their trus

the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too measured for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the The convention then proceeded to the fortieth bollot, which resulted as follows:

PORTIETH BALLOT.

Cass-Rhode Island 4, New York 10. Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Louisiana 6 Ohio 13, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 9, Indiana 13. Missouri 9, Michigan 6, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 3, California 3-107.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming to getter in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a few representative government, and appealing to their follow-citizens for the recting of their intentions, forms of principles according to the American people the declarations of principles according to the convention of the States, coming to-sembled in a general tions of principles avowed by them when, on former occa-sions, in general convention, they presented their candidates

for the popular suffrages:
ol. That the federal government is one of limited power derived solely from the constitution; and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construct by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is in Wisconsin 2-33.

Pierce-Maine 8, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 1, expedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutiona

powers. *2. That the contitution does not confer upon the gener government the power to commonee and carry on a general system of internal improvements. "3 That the constitution does not confer authority apon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal in provements or other State purposes; nor would such assume

provements of other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to toster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cheris, the interests of one portion to the I shall cherien it to my litter oreath as a right roseous in the wreath of honors conferred upon me. And, again, with out my solicitation—aye, even against my earnest request—what do we see now? Why, Sir, the lind of Presidents—the Old Dominion—has come here and laid down her highest honors at my feet. [Applause.] Virginia is the land of clitters. As a second of the land of clitters are second of the land of clitters. As a second of the land of clitters are second of the land of clitters. As a second of the land of clitters are second of the land of clitters. As a second of the land of clitters are second of the land of clitters are second of the land of clitters. As a second of the land of clitters are second of the land of clitters are second of the land of clitters are second of the land of clitters. As a second of the land of clitters are s from domestic violence or torcign aggo-"5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in condu-ting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to

this did in is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

'6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostilay to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the con trol of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic kor-lation to this and all other financial measures upon which

is des have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical men all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all bust from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.
"8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constiof the oppressed of every nation, have ever been carina principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of

soil among us ought to be resisted with the same sput which swept the aben and sedition laws from our statute *9. That Congress has no power under the constitution! interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper pidges of everything apportaining to their own allairs, at prohibited by the constitution; that all effects of the abol-tionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and degerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevtable tendency to distinish the happiness of the people as-endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, as-

institutions."

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and wa intended to embrace the whole subject of the slavery agita-tion in Congress; and therefore the democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to the faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the last Congress, the act for returning fagitives from service or labor included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed or s

ought not to be countenenced by any friend of our politics

changed as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Resolved, That the democratic party will resist all at Marcy - Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 6, New York 24, New Jersey 7, North Carolina 10, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Tennessee 5-91. Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inex-

pedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from
the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enbled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approved two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representative ment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which he saved the American people from the corrupt and tyranact domination of the Bank of the United States, and from corrupting system of general internal improvements. Resolved. That the Democratic party will faithfully abid by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1795, and in the report of Mr. Madson to the Virginia legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its

political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their ob vious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given A motion was here made to adjourn, which was voted 'aid and comfort to the enemy.'
Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister republic of Mexico, and camealy

desire for her all the biessings and prosperity which we en-joy under Republican institutions, and we congratulte the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Demo-cratic party, and insured to the United States sindemany for the past and security for the future." Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devoted with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights.

tain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolities and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and companying the succession of the sustainable of the sustainable and companying a which those principles and compromises of the constitution, are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the expansion of the energies and expacities of this great and progressive people.

The committee to report in relation to the next Demo-

cratic Convention reported a series of resolutions, fixed the place at Cincinnati, leaving the time to the Democrate National Committee, and providing that no State should send more than twice as many delegates as their vote in the dec-toral college. This latter provision was laid upon the table, and the remainder of the report was adopted. The Convention, at about 7 o'clock, adjourned size size LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

TUR-DAY, JUNE 1, 1852. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

When the resolutions relative to Jordan Hatcher's case were before the House, Mr. Wallack said, that the Governor in his tolerably quiet when the announcement was made, and imbursts of laughter.

The result of the thirty-third vote was then read as follows:

National Committee

the world as the great indicatement is a term of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of